The Pittsburgh Gazette.

Vol. 33. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1818. New Series, No 8.

"PRODESSE CIVIBUS."

PUBLISHED (EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY) BY JOHN I. SCULL & MORGAN NEVILLE, Fourth Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Grand State Lottery,

SIXTH CLASS.

SOLOMON ALLEN, MANAGER.

10 Prizes of 10,000, and 100 of 1000,
EQUAL TO
$200,000

SCHEME.

10	Prizes of	$10,000	is	100,000
100	ditto . . .	1,000	is	100,000
1	ditto . . .	50,000	is	50,000
1	ditto . . .	20,000	is	20,000
4	ditto . . .	5,000	is	20,000
36	ditto . . .	500	is	18,000
200	ditto . . .	100	is	20,000
5000	ditto . . .	40	is	200,000
5332	Prizes			
10648	Blanks			$528,000

Less than two Blanks to a prize.

Stationary Prizes.

First drawn Number,	1st day		$10,000
do. do.	do.	2d do.	5,000
do. do.	do.	3d do.	10,000
do. do.	do.	4th do.	5,000
do. do.	do.	5th do.	10,000
do. do.	do.	6th do.	5,000
do. do.	do.	7th do.	10,000
do. do.	do.	8th do.	5,000
do. do.	do.	9th do.	20,000
5 first drawn numbers	10th day, each		10,000
5th drawn number	10th day		50,000

COMMISSIONERS.

George Latimer,
Isaac Worrell,
Thomas Leiper,
John Connelly, and
Andrew Bayard, Esq.

One great advantage this Scheme has over others, is, that for the WHOLE of the drawing tickets maybe held without any chance of losing, and affords a great chance to gain, as the whole of the Prizes will be drawn before a Blank appears.

The drawing will probably commence in September.

The Prizes only will be drawn in this Lottery.... consequently it will be completed in

TEN DAYS DRAWING.

All prizes payable Sixty days after the drawing, subject to 15 per cent discount.

Whole Tickets $35 | Halves $17 50 | Quarters $8 75 | Eights $4 50 | Sixteenths $2 25.

FOR SALE AT

ALLENS'

LUCKY LOTTERY OFFICE,

Corner of Market and Front streets, Pittsburgh.

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment has been granted by the subscriber, one of the aldermen in and for the city of Pittsburgh, against C. G. Beattie and Armstrong, lately trading under the firm of Beattie and Armstrong, in said city, which attachment has been returned to me served upon John Reno, John Patterson, deputy of L. Stewart, esq. sheriff of Allegheny county, and N. Richardson, for what goods and effects may be in their hands. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of C. G. Beattie and Armstrong, to appear before me at my office on Friday the 19th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to exhibit and make proof of their accounts agreeably to the directions of said act.

M. B. LOWRIE.

June 5, 1818. 3t.

Kilgore & Taylor,

Commission Merchants,

CINCINNATI, (OHIO.)

HAVE a large & convenient WARE-HOUSE, on Front near Main street—where they transact business on COMMISSION, generally.

May 5, 1818.

Valuable Property

IN THE DIAMOND.

I WILL sell the house in which I live: a credit will be given for a considerable part of the purchase money. Its situation is such that it needs no further recommendation. The house is well finished and a good pump in the back yard.

JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, May 16, 1818.——tf

William W. Howell, & Co.

No. 167, MARKET STREET, PHIADELPHIA

Have just received by the ships Jane and Dido from Liverpool,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Hardware & Cutlery,

which they offer for sale for *Cash* or on liberal credit.

Philadelphia, March 12, 1818.——2awtf

TWO FIRST RATE

Journeymen Pressmen,

of good character, wanted. Apply to

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1818.

Justus Smith

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

(Cincinnati,)

HAS taken a large and convenient STORE AND WARE-HOUSE, eligible situated on the bank of the Ohio, on Front street, above the Steam mill, for the purpose of transacting

Commission Business;

where he is ready to receive goods on STORAGE or for sale on Consignment. He will attend to the Collection of debts, forwarding goods to persons residing at a distance—and business in general in that line.

Cash advanced on Consignments.

REFERENCES.

Jesse Reed, esq.
John F. Keys, esq.
Thos. L. Paine, esq. } *Cincinnati.*
Messrs. Chute & Co.
Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbin, } *Pittsburgh.*
Messrs. D. and J. Chute.

February 24, 1818.——6m

Whereas in pursuance of an act of the general assembly of the commonwealth of Pennsylvania, an attachment hath been granted by the subscriber, one of the justices of the peace in and for the county of Allegheny, against a certain Hugh Mewhorter, of the township o Fayette, in the county aforesaid, blacksmithf whereas certain goods and chattels and effects of the said Hugh Mewhorter have been attached, and are now in the custody of Doctor Robert Glenn and John Taylor, of said township, until they shall be disposed of according to law. This is therefore to give notice to the creditors of the said Mewhorter, to appear on Monday the 13th of July next, at my Office in Noblestown, in said township, then and there to discover and make proof of their demands, agreeably to the directions of said act.

JAMES M'CREARY.

May 18, 1818.

WILLIAM HILL,

HAS taken into partnership his brother JOHN HILL. Their business will be transacted under the firm of

William & John Hill:

Who have just received and offer for sale at their Wholesale Warehouse,

In Market, near Front street—and at their Retail Store, corner of Market and Fourth streets,

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

FRESH GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUPERFINE habit and second cloths—blue, black, brown, mixed and bottle,
Milled and common cassimeres—blue, black, mixed, drab and buff,
Flannels, baizes and bombazetts,
Cords, velvets, and cotton cassimeres,
Prints, ginghams, cambric, fancy and colored muslins,
Shirtings, checks and tickings,
Domestic plaids and stripes,
Fancy and common waist-coating,
Levantine, Florence and Senshaw silks
Canton and French crapes,
Bandanna, black silk and Madrass handkerchiefs,
Irish linnen, lawn and linnen cambric,
Ditto shirting, dowlas and diaper,
Men's and woman's Beaver and silk gloves,
Ditto ditto silk, worsted and cotton hose,
Ribbands, galoons, laces, silk and cotton shawls,
Buttons, sewing silk,
Silk twist, Scotch thread, linnen tapes,
Bindings, needles, pins, combs,
Suspenders, bonnets,
Looking glasses, tea trays and a great variety o fancy articles.

An assortment of

HANGING PAPER

An assortment of fine and common

CUTLERY.

Anvils, vices, frying pans, trace chains,
Coffee-mills,
WALDRON'S corn and grass scythes,
German scythes and straw knives,
German and Millington crowley steel,
Sheet-iron,
Ter-kettles, &c.

Queensware,

IN ASSORTED CRATES.

China tea sets and fancy Liverpool ware,

COFFEE, in bags,

Young Hyson Tea, in chests and boxes,

Chocolate,	Spanish indigo,
Pepper,	Copperas,
Allspice,	Logwood,
Ginger,	Windsor soap,
Cloves,	Figs,
Nutmegs,	Tanners' oil.

A general assortment of

SHOES.

☞ The most of the above goods were bought by the package on moderate terms, and will now be sold at a small advance.

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——1awtf

THE SUBSCRIBERS

Have on hand and intend keeping, a constant supply of

Nitre Hall Gunpowder,

manufactured by Mr. *Israel Whelen,* of Philadelphia, and in quality equal to any in the United States, which they offer for sale on the very lowest terms.

GEORGE BOGGS & CO.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1818. 3t

Joseph Hill & Co.

DRUGGISTS,

Market, between Fourth Street and the Diamond,

HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

30 KEGS Venetian red, ground in oil,
12 dozen English mustard, in ½lb bottles,
with a general assortment of

Drugs, Paints. Patent Medicine and Dye Stuffs.

Pittsburgh, May 27, 1818. 2awtf.

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30 DOLLARS REWARD.

A man who signed his name John Coulter,

LOADED his waggon on the 21st of April at the house of *Robert A. Taylor* & Co. of Baltimore, with sundry packages of goods, weighing 3013 lbs. marked *Daniels and Stephenson,* Hillsborough, Ohio, and consigned to me at this place. From the time he has been out, it is feared he may be making off with the property entrusted to his care. For any information which may lead to the discovery of the goods the above reward will be given.

WILLIAM ROBINSON, Jr.

Pittsburgh June 3.

Pocket Book Lost.

LOST on Wednesday Morning last, somewhere between this city and Turtle creek, on the Monongahela road, a red Morocco POCKET BOOK, containing sundry papers and three dollars and sixty cents. The finder, by leaving it at this office, will confer a favour upon a traveller in reduced circumstances. June 4.

G. T. Beyer & Co.

In Wood, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Are constantly supplied with all kinds of

Groceries, Wines and Liquors,

and continue to pay the highest price for all kinds of FUR.

HATTERS FUR

for sale, as above.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. 3m

JUNIATA IRON.

7 TONS *for Sale, by*

FOSTER & DOANE,
Water Street.

Pittsburgh, June 1, 1818. tf

Washington Hall, New-York.

THE above establishment has been enlarged by the addition of a new building, which gives it plenty of commodious bed-rooms and handsome sitting-rooms. The whole is newly furnished in an elegant style. The subscriber therefore hopes for a share of public patronage.

P. M'INTYRE.

May 25, 1818. 4t

Young able bodied Men

WANTING employment as Labourers, will receive good encouragement by applying to the subscribers in this city or at their mill on Turtle creek.

IRWIN & HENRY WALLACE.

June 2.

James Riddle & Co.

IN MARKET BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS,

HAVE just received a large supply of the following articles, which they offer for sale at the *lowest prices,* on accommodating terms; viz.

4 d. and other sized Cut Nails,
Russia Sheet Iron,
American single, double and treble ditto,
Socket Shovels, (steel'd) of a sup. quality,
Spades and Shovels,
Mouse-Hole ANVILS,
BOILER IRON,
Juniata Bar Iron—assorted.
English Crowly Steel.
ditto Blister ditto
ditto Shear ditto
German ditto
American Blister dittto } WARRNTED GOOD AND GENUINE.
1-4, 3-8, 1-16, & 1-2 inch ROUND IRON, suitable for boat Builders and coppersmiths.
TANNER'S OIL BY THE BARREL,
LINSEED ditto ditto.

Mill Saws,

8 by 10 & 10-12 WINDOW GLASS,

ALSO,

500 BOXES, FIRST QUALITY

Tin Plate.

Cash for WHEAT.

EIGHTY ONE CENTS, cash, per bushel for WHEAT, will be continued at the Pittsburgh STEAM- MILL, and EIGHTY SEVEN cents at *four months* credit, or a greater price on a longer credit.

May 19, 1818.——tf

☞ FORTY Cents, cash, for good seasoned flour BARRELS.

FOR SALE.

THAT highly improved property at the corner of Smithfield and Third streets—fronting on Smithfield street 45 feet, and running 60 feet on Third street to a 10 foot alley—subject to a yearly ground rent of $2 25 per front foot, on which is erected one

THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE,

22 feet 6 inches front by 38 feet deep (in part finished) the lower floor designed for a *store room* With a frame

WARE-HOUSE

16 feet front on Third street by 45 feet deep and three stories high—both built within two years in modern style and of the best materials; situated at the great horoughfare from east to west across the Monogahela Bridge and within 600 feet of the abutment.

Persons desirious of securing a permanent stand for business will find the above well worthy their earliest attention. The payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

Apply to the subscriber on the premises.

JOHN W. TREMBLY.

Pittsburgh, March 6, 1818.——1eowtf

WANTED,

FOUR apprentices to the Plane Making business. Boys from 14 to 15 years of age and from the country would be preferred. Enquire of.

WILLIAM SCOTT.
opposite the Gazette office

May 19, 1818.——1awtf

STATE OF OHIO, } Court of Common Pleas of
Ashtabula County } the term of March, 1818.

TIMOTHY CONE }
vs. }
ELISHA BROWN, & } In Chancery.
HERMAN RUGGLES. }

WHEREAS the said Tim. Cone hath exhibited into this court, at the term aforesaid his bill of complaint against the said Elisha Brown and Herman Ruggles, praying to be relieved touching the matters in said bill contained—and particularly, that the said Elisha and Herman be forever barred and foreclosed from their equity of redemption (if any they have) in and to a certain piece of Land, situate in township number 8, of the third range of townships in said county of Ashtabula, which the said Elisha conveyed on the third day of March, A. D. 1815 to one Zadock West—and which the said Zadock hath since conveyed to said complainant as he saith, and it appearing that neither the said Elisha nor the said Herman are residents of this state.

Ordered, on motion of Mr Harper solicitor for complainant that notice of the pendency of this suit be given by publishing the same in the Pittsburgh Gazette or Mercury, printed in Pittsburgh and in the New York Spectator, printed in New-York, nine consecutice weeks previous to the next term of this court, and that unless the said Elisha Brown or Herman Ruggles appear before the said court of Common Pleas to be holden at Jefferson within and for said county of Ashtabula on the third Tuesday of June next and plead, answer or demur to said bill of complaint, within sixty days thereafter, decrees pro confesso will be entered against them on the same.

TIMOTHY R. HAWLEY, Clerk A. C. P.
ROBERT HARPER, Solicitor.
Jefferson, March 14, 1818.——9w Ap110

William & John Hill,

At their Wholesale Warehouse, in Market, near Front street,

HAVE just received in addition to their stock on hand the following

FRESH GOODS.

Imported to their order, direct from England.

Sup. dark undressed Prints,
Ditto, ditto, dressed Ditto,
4-4 & 6-4 Cambrics,
7-8 4-4 Shirtings,
Bombazetts of every colour,
3-4 & 4-4 Madrass Hhkfs.
Best blue and black cloth sewings,
Best silk twist assorted, colours
100 doz. Ivory Combs,

Pittsburgh, May 19, 1818,——1awtf

Notice.

THE subscribers having been appointed commissioners to receive subscriptions for stock in the "*Kentucky Ohio Canal Company*" for opening a Canal round the Falls of Ohio, give notice that books have been opened at the counting house of Richard Bowen & Co. where the charter of the company may be seen.

RICHD. BOWEN,
THOS. CROMWELL.

Pittsburgh, May 29. 2m.

To Rent,

FOR a term of years not exceeding 16, at the rate of TWO Dollars per foot, the property formerly occupied as a Tan-yard by the late Thomas Wallace—it is subdivided into building lots to suit every person wishing to lease—ALSO at the rate of ONE Dollar and Fifty cents per foot, for the above term, the unoccupied part of the square adjoining the Rolling and Slitting Mill, on Penn street.—Apply to

IRWIN WALLACE, or
WM. ROBINSON, junr.

Pittsburgh, May 1, 1818.——tf

Valuable Real Estate and Ground Rents for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale, on reasonable terms, the following very valuable real estate and ground rents in the city of Pittsburgh, to wit:

One Lot, situate at the corner of Ferry and Water streets, containing 35 feet front on Water street and the Monongahela river, and 98 feet on Ferry street, now in the possession of Mr. Florence Cotter, and occupied as a grocery and liquor store, and rented at 450 dollars per annum.

Also, one lot situated on the west side of Market street, between First and Second streets, containing 23 feet front on Market street by 70 feet deep, at present unoccupied—formerly occupied as a saddler's shop— for which business or for a dry goods store, it is one of the best stands in the city.

Also—ground rent to the amount of two thousand dollars per annum, secured upon real estate, on which is erected permanent brick buildings, in some of the most conspicuous parts of the city.

The terms upon which this property will be disposed of are of the most advantageous kind.—A very small portion of the purchase money will be required in hand—and the balance may be paid, either in annual instalments, with interest, or in such portions as may be convenient to the purchaser, payment being secured by mortgage or judgement—It being the object of the subscriber to give a long credit.

Application may be made to Walter Forward, Esq. at his office in the Diamond, or to the subscriber in Pitt township, on the turnpike road, three miles from Pittsburgh, who will describe the property and make known the terms of sale.

WILLIAM HAMILTON.

May 16, 1818.——tf

I. DOANE,

Wholesale and retail Warehouse on the bank near Wood street.

KEEPS constantly on hand at reasonable prices A large assortment of
Ironmongery, Hardware, Cutlery,
Grocery and Liquors.

Among which are,

Mouse-hole Anvils,
Smiths black and bright Vices,
Saws of every description,
All kinds of steel, &c. &.

Merchandize received and forwarded, bought and sold on reasonable commission.

May, 19, 1818——1awtf

Valuable Lands for Sale.

THE subscriber offers for sale the following very valuable Tracts of Land situated in Beaver county, North-Sewickly township, state of Pennsylvania, in Leets' district of depreciation lands: viz.

No. 190—216 acres or thereabouts, with allowance—On which tract is erected a good frame dwelling house, a barn, and other out houses, with about 30 acres cleared, and an excellent spring before the house.

No. 178—130 acres—To this tract belongs one third part of a Saw-Mill and has about 18 acres cleared.

No. 173—208½ acres and allowance, on which is cleared about 16 acres. These three tracts lay contigious to each other, and have between 3 and 400 acres of first rate bottom land, and particularly calculated for grazing farms, and large dairies—it is well watered by Connequenessing and Brush creeks, besides small brooks and springs—with a good Mill seat on Brush creek—lying in a very thriving settlement, from 5½ to 6 miles from two Iron works, and surrounded by 4 merchants mills, at the distance of 1½ to 5 miles; it is about 5 miles and a half from Harmony, 9 miles from Beaver town, and 25 from Pittsburgh.—For further information, apply to Stephen Runyon, esq. near the premises or to Dr. James Agnew, in Pittsburgh, as that gentleman is perfectly acquainted with the above property, or to the subscriber.

ALSO

1150 acres of first rate upland, on Toby's or Stump creek, Armstrong county, from 2½ to 6 miles from the Allegheny river: viz.

No. 450—containing 333 acres, with a good improvement on it.

No 891—400 acres, with two good improvements on it, with about 60 acres cleared.

No. 404—containing 409 acres, with two improvements on it, and a Tan-yard, lying on the waters of Cherry run. These lots are of superiour quality, and have the advantage of water conveyance, and would be valuable to proprietors residing on them.

ALSO

That beautiful situated FARM, called

Hamilton Hall,

10 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Monongahela river, containing 205 acres of land—of which there is about 140 acres of first rate river and creek bottom, with an excellent stream of water. On which is erected a new Saw-Mill: it is deemed unnecessary to say any thing in praise of this property as it is well known to be one of the handsomest Farms in Allegheny county; and as it is presumed that persons wishing to purchase will take a minute survey of this property, in every respect worthy the attention of monied men. No objection would be made to take in part pay, good property in Pittsburgh, Philadelphia or Baltimore, at a reasonable valuation. For further information apply to the proprietor at Hamilton Hall Mifflin township Alleghery county, nearly opposite the mouth of Turtle creek.

CHARLES F. Von BONNHORST.

April 10, 1818.——tf

To Tanners, Distillers, & Farmers.

THE subscriber assignee of JARED OLD's PATENT IRON MILL for Grinding Bark, Corn and Cobb, &c. for the States of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, informs the public that they are made and kept for sale by Mr. George Sutton who is sole agent in Pittsburgh to sell Mills in those states, their utility in grinding bark is well known and established to be the best in use. To Distillers they answer a valuable purpose to shell corn and grind the cobb, and by distilling the cobb it is found to make a saving of about one fifth of this method.—To Farmers, to grind feed for cattle, the mill will crack nearly all the corn and grind the cobb quite fine—There are now a considerable number of those mills in use for that purpose, and are highly approved of—Distillers and Farmers in the above states are solicited to make trial of them.—I will warrant them to answer the purpose as dereribed.

Orders for mills will be attended to by Mr. George Sutton, where they can only be had in Pittsburgh, and will be by him forwarded.

For the information of the public I give this

NOTICE.

That all mills, sold in the above states by agents of Luther Gale, is an infringement on my right, nor has there any of Gales's mills been sold or used in the western county for grinding bark to my knowledge. Jared Olds' improvement consists of an iron hopper cast solid on the cylinder or tube and cogs or sharp pointed teeth placed in rows on the inside of the mill. I therefore forbid all persons from making, using or selling mills of the above description in Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee, without authority from myself or Calvin Bates and our agents, as all persons found violating said patent, may rest assured that sooner or later they will pay us for our right, if there is law and justice to recover it

DYER PEARL.

May 1, 1818.——1awtfcG.S.

FOR SALE

A Complete Mahogany SUPER-ROYAL

Printing Press,

ALSO a fount of PICA, of 218 lbs. weight, entirely new, a fount of AMERICAN CANNON, 2 line GREAT PRIMER, 2 line ENGLISH—a JOB composing STICK, Brass Column Rules and other articles necessary for a Printer.

Enquire at this office. April 21, 1818.

Just Received, and

FOR SALE.

A LARGE AND GENERAL ASLORTMENT OF

Boulting Cloths

Of the most approved manufacture, and finest qualities.—ALSO,

A CARGO OF

Burr Pieces,

OF a superior quality. Being prepared with good workmen, I have it in my power to supply Millers with as good Stones and Boulting Cloths, and on as good terms, as any person in the United States.

ISAAC M'PHERSON.

Baltimore, March 28, 1818.——3m.2awcH W

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, JUNE 12, 1818.

The Wanderer,

By EDWARD ENNUI.

No. 4.

" *Duplex Ubelli dos est: quod risum movet*
" *Et quod prudenti vitam consilio monet.*'

A two fold aim directs my page
To mingle smiles with counsels sage.

IN compliance with the request of my fair correspondent, I shall devote this number to the examination of the subject so politely submitted to my judgment.

As to the important point of the *black cravats*, I have devoted to it that patient research, and deliberate investigation which it so imperiously requires. Before I could venture to form an opinion, I searched with painful industry the time-worn tablets of my memory, perused with indefatigable zeal, the luminous pages of Akerman's fashionable repository, and shook the dust from many ponderous volumes; but all in vain. As a military badge it is becoming and appropriate, and when negligently thrown about the neck of a seaman, it is highly characteristic, and perhaps infinitely useful; but I can find no precedent to sanction its intrusion into the circles of fashion or the peaceful walks of domestic life. But general rules must ever yield to local circumstances; and as I doubt whether Queen Proserpine and her maids of honour, (who no doubt were honourable maids) were arrayed in robes of spotless white in the infernal regions, I am inclined to think that a deviation from the laws of etiquette, may be allowed to us; and that if it is gracefully tied, and the white collar of a clean shirt, or the clean edge of a white cravat, be judiciously displayed above it, the black silk may be admissible.

I remember that once, when I was so young as to think it necessary to establish my character by writing verses, and so foolish as to fancy myself a poet, I wrote some doggrel lines, in which with true republican spirit I contended that it was no matter

Whether the man wears blue or black,
Or wants a coat to shield his back;
Sedately treads in wig or gown,
Or struts the stage, to please the town;
Whether he takes with aspect gruff,
The diplomatic pinch of snuff,
Or robs the country circumjacent
" With ease and pleasure to the patient."

All this may do very well in the sober affairs of business, for let a man pursue what profession he may, or assume what dress he pleases, if he wears withal the mantle of honesty, he is entitled to civility and respect. But in the more important concerns of polite life, a greater attention to etiquette is absolutely requisite, and he who would serve with credit among the votaries of fashion, must " hang up his banners on the outward walls." The strength of the garrison within is of but little consequence, the solidity of the works but of secondary consideration, compared with the symetry and beauty of external appearance, and the shew and glitter of the waving ensigns.

That it is the duty of every gentleman to " love, honour and obey" the other sex *before* marriage, is just as true as that *they* are bound to return to us the same duties afterwards. He, therefore, who shrinks from their service, must be considered as a recreant in feeling, and a deserter from the banners to which he owes allegiance.

If our beau allow their beards to exhibit an undue luxuriance of growth, their conduct is in the highest degree reprehensible. But though the decrees of fashion, which although less immutable, are as positive as the laws of the Medes and Persians, have curtailed us of this honourable badge of manhood, the time has been when a goodly beard was a source of no small vanity to its owner.—No barbarous *tonsor* then could touch with his unhallowed hand, that respectable feature which stands foremost in the human visage; no devastating razor then presumed to cut the downy swath, disturb the serenity of the " face divine," or torture the muscles into a ghastly grin! Ah! these were days—as I have heard one of my maiden aunts say, " when men were *men indeed*!" But those days are gone.

The second complaint is of a most serious and alarming nature. The *stranger* who thus calumniates the very air we breathe, and the ground we tread on, must possess a fondness for that amusement which may be productive of the most pernicious effects, and evinces that he is as much a stranger to good manners, as he is to our charming city and its delightful environs. " As for my single self," I can only say, that I have inhaled the air of Europe and Africa, I have lingered upon some of those spots which are sacred to the memory of ancient heroes, and have trod with reverential awe on classic ground; and yet I have found many—worse places than Pittsburgh.—Our rivers are certainly very creditable streams; they may not like the Indus teem with gold dust, nor have their names like those of the Tiber and the Rubicon, obtained a place upon the classic page, but they are good, honest, *well-looking* rivers, and deserve to be spoken of with respectful deference. As for the earth, by strangers denominated *filth*, which covers our pavements, it is offensive only to those who are unacquainted with the internal economy of the city. It has been found, that a coat of earth a few inches thick, is an admirable preservative of the pavement, and I heard it suggested a few days ago, by a very grave and respectable citizen, that the corporation intended to take out a patent for the discovery. In removing it, therefore, there would be a want of policy, which would be as injurious to the city treasury, and to the interest of all good tanners, boot-makers, shoe-blacks, and washerwomen, as it would be agreeable to fine gentlemen and pretty misses, to whom it is offensive. But although the very stones may rise in judgment against us, I have no idea that *strangers* should be allowed to cast them in our teeth.

To conclude, my fair correspondent may rest assured, that any thing I can say on either of these subjects will have but little effect, for

" Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will mew, the dog will have his day."

From the London Quarterly Review.

THE POLAR ICE.

Among the changes and vicissitudes to which the physical constitution of our globe is perpetually subject, one of the most extraordinary, and from which the most interesting and important results may be anticipated, appears to have taken place in the course of the last two or three years, and is still in operation. The convulsion of an earthquake and the eruption of a volcano force themselves into notice by a dismay, and devastation with which, in a greater or less degree, they are almost always blended; but the event to which we allude has been so quietly accomplished, that it might have remained unknown, but for an extraordinary change which a few intelligent navigators remarked in the state of the arctick ice, and the reports of the unusual quantities of this ice observed in the Atlantick. As it is the subject in which the British Islands are particularly interested, we shall enter into some detail of the facts and of their probable consequences.

It is generally admitted that, for the last 400 years, an extensive portion of the eastern coast of Old Greenland has been shut up by an impenetrable barrier of ice, and with it, the ill-fated Norwegian or Danish colonies, which had been established there for more than an equal length of time preceding that unfortunate catastrophe, and who were thus cut off from all communications with the mother country;—that various attempts have been made from time to time to approach this coast with the view of ascertaining the fate of the unfortunate colonists, but in vain, the ice being every where impervious; and that all hopes being at length abandoned, that part of this extensive tract of land which faces the east took the appropriate name of Lost Greenland.

The event to which we have alluded is the disappearance of the whole, or greater part of this vast barrier ice. This extraordinary fact, so interesting to science and humanity, appears to rest on no slender foundation. Both its disappearance from its long-rooted position, and its re-appearance in a more southern latitude, have been witnessed by various persons worthy of credit. It had been observed in the summer-months of the year 1815, and more particularly in those of 1816 and 1817, by ships coming from the West Indies and America, as well as by those going out to Halifax and Newfoundland, that islands of ice unusual in magnitude and number, occurred in the Atlantick, many of them as far down as the fortieth parallel of latitude. Some of of these were detached ice-bergs, from a hundred to a hundred and thirty feet above the surface of the water, and several miles in circumference; others were flat islands of packed ice, presenting so vast an extent of surface, that a ship from Boston is said to have been entangled in it, near the tail of the Grand Bank of Newfoundland. The ship of the Unitas Fratrum, proceeding to the missions on Old Greenland, was last year eleven days beset on the coast of Labrador, with the ice-bergs, many of which had huge rocks upon them, gravel, soil, and pieces of wood. The packet from Halifax, passed, in April last, a mountain of ice nearly two hundred feet in height, and at least two miles in circumference. By accounts from Newfoundland, Halifax and other northern ports of America, it would appear, that greater quantities of ice were seen in the months of May, June and July, than had ever been witnessed by the oldest navigators; and that the whole island of Newfoundland was so completely environed with it, that the vessels employed in the fishery were unable to get out to sea to follow their usual occupations. The source from which these enormous masses proceeded could no longer be concealed. It was well known to the Greenland fishermen, that from Staatenhock, the southern promontory of Old Greenland, an uninterrupted barrier of ice stretched northeasterly; or parallel nearly to the coast, approaching frequently to the very shores of Iceland; and that the small island situated in lat. 71 deg. 11 min. long. 7 deg. 30 min. W. called Jan Mayen's island, (a sort of land-mark which those engaged in the seal fishery always endeavoured to make,) had of late years been completely enveloped in ice; and that from this point it generally took a more easterly direction, till it became fixed on the shore of Spitzbergen, from the 79th to the 80th degree of latitude.

The more central parts of this immense area of ice, which occupied the mid-channel between Greenland and Spitzbergen, separate from time to time into large patches, and change their position according to the winds and tides; but the general direction in which they move with the current is from north-east to the south-west, or directly towards that port of Old Greenland where the Danish colonies were supposed to be established, and which are immediately opposite to Iceland. Here it would seem those measures became a kind of fixed nucleus, round which a succession of floating fields of ice attached themselves, till the accumulated barrier, probably by its own weight and magnitude, and the action of the impeded current, at length burst its fetters, and has been carried away to the southward. This at least appears to be the most probable conjecture, though another circumstance will hereafter be adverted to, not unworthy of attention, in endeavouring to account for the phenomenon.

It had been conjectured by philosophers that the remarkable chillness of the atmosphere, during the two last summers, and more particularly with westerly winds, could only be owing to the accumulation, or rather to the approximation of the polar ice to the southward. The reports of the Greenland fishermen, on their return in August, 1817, connected with the accounts of the ice seen in the Atlantick, corroborated this hypothesis.—In that month there appeared in the newspaper a paragraph, stating that, " in the course of the season, the commander of a brig from Bremen, after making Jan Mayen's island in about 71 deg. N. stood to the westward in quest of seals: that in 72 degrees, he found land to the westward: that he then sailed nearly due north along this coast without seeing ice, observing the bays, and inlets and other appearances of the land, till he came to lat. 81 deg. 30 min. when he found that he could steer to the westward, which he did for several days, that he then lost sight of land, and directed his course to the southward and eastward, and in 76 deg. north fell in with the first fishing vessels he had seen." We took some pains to ascertain the truth of this statement, and found it corroborated in almost every particular by five different masters of whalers belonging to Aberdeen, and to London, to whom, at different times, Olof Ocken (the person alluded to) master of the Eleanora Hamburg (not to Bremen,) had given an account of the course which he steered along the eastern coast of Greenland, from Jan Mayen's islands to the degree of latitude above mentioned; and it appears from the joint testimony of the captain and surgeon of the Princess of Wales, of Aberdeen, that " the reckoning in his log book was worked at the end of every watch, a practice which is also very common among British whalers after making the ice; and that both the master and mate were very intelligent navigators." Since that time we have received from Hamburgh a copy of captain Ocken's log, a chart of his route, and a letter addressed by him to Messrs. Elliot and Co. of Hamburgh: from all which it appears that he coasted Greenland with the land in sight, and among loose ice, but that the most northerly point which he saw was about 80 deg. north latitude.

But we have the direct testimony of Mr. Scoreby the younger, a very intelligent navigator of the Greenland seas, for the disappearance of an immense quantity of arctick ice. In a letter to sir Joseph Banks, he says, " I observed on my last voyage (1817) about 2000 square leagues (18,000 square miles) of the surface of the Greenland seas, included between the paralels 74 deg. and 80 deg. perfectly void of ice, all which has disappeared within the last two years." And he further states, that though on former voyages he had very rarely been able to penetrate the ice, between the latitudes of 76 deg. and 80 deg. so far to the west as the meridian of Greenwich, " on his last voyage, he twice reached the longitude of 80 deg. W." that in the paralel of 74 deg. he approached the coast of Old Greenland; that there was a little ice near the land; and adding, " that there could be no doubt but he might have reached the shore had he had a justifiable motive for navigating an unknown sea at so late a season of the year." He also found the sea so clear in returning to the southward, that he actually landed on Jan Mayen's island, which is usually surrounded with a barrier of ice, and brought away specimens of the rocks.

Another fact deserves to be mentioned. Dr. Olinthus Gregory, who sailed from Shetland to Peterhead in the Neptune of Aberdeen, on her return from the fishery, is said to have reported that Driscole, the master, not only landed on the east coast of Greenland about the latitude of 70 deg. but found and brought away a post bearing an inscription, in Russian characters, that a ship of that nation had been there in the year 1774; which post with its inscription was seen on board by Dr. Gregory. It would seem indeed that the northern part of the east coast of Greenland has been approached at various times by different nations—Dutch, Danes and English—Hudson, in 1607, saw the coast nearly in the same latitude as that where Driscole is supposed to have landed; and actually sent a boat ashore in 60 deg. 23. min. It is from Hudson's 'Hold with Hope,' in about 70 deg. to Cape Farewell that the ice fixed itself to the land from which it has recently been detached.

That this is the case we can state from the best authority:—intelligence was received at Copenhagen from Iceland, in September last, of the ice having broken loose from the opposite coast of Greenland, and floated away to the southward, after surrounding the shores, and filling all the bays and creeks of that island; and this afflicting visitation was repeated in the same year, a circumstance hitherto unknown.

It would be a waste of words to enter into any discussion on the diminution of temperature, which must necessarily be occasioned by the proximity of vast mountains & islands of ice. The authentic annals of Iceland describe that island as having once been covered with impervious woods; and numerous places still bear the name of " forest," which produce only a few miserable stunted birches of five or six feet high, and in which all attempts to raise a tree of any kind have for ages proved unavailing. The most intelligent travellers, who, in our time, have visited this island, bear tesmony to the fact of large logs of wood being dug out of bogs, and found between the rocks and in the valleys. It is also said that good culinary vegetables were once produced on it; but the cabages seen there by Mr. Hooker, in the month of August, were so diminutive that a half crown piece would have covered the whole plant. Nothing but a deterioration of climate could have wrought these changes; and this can only be explained by a vast increase of floating ice, " which," says Hooker, " not only fills all the bays, but covers the sea to that extent from shore to shore, that the eye cannot trace its boundary from the summits of the highest mountains," Sometimes it connects island in one continued mass with Greenland, when the white bears come over in such alarming numbers that the inhabitants assemble and wage a national war against them. These masses of ice drive about with such rapidity, and rush against one another with so much violence, that the floating wood brought along with them is said to take fire by the friction. During this conflict, the weather is unsettled and stormy; but when once the ice becomes fixed to the land, the air thickens, and dense fogs, accompanied by a moist & penetrating cold, destroy all vegetation, and the cattle perish.

If such be the facts, and they cannot well be questioned, with regard to these countries, it is equally clear that our own climate, though in a less degree, must have been affected by this vast accumulation of ice on the east coast of Greenland. The distance between the centre of Iceland and Edinburg, is not more than twice, and that from Iceland to London, not above three times the distance between Iceland and the east coast of Greenland. That our climate has been more particularly affected, in the course of the last three years, by the descent of the ice into the Atlantic, and more especially in the summers of the years 1816 and 1817, is a matter of record; for on comparing, by the meteorological register of the royal society, the four summer months, May, June, July and August, of 1805, 1806, and 1807, with the four corresponding months of the last three years, it will be seen that a very considerable diminution of temperature has taken place in the latter periods.

The invention of the thermometer and the registry of the temperature are of too recent a date to enable us to compare the state of the atmosphere, before and after the accumulation of ice on the coast of Greenland; but there are reasons for believing, that, previous to the fifteenth century, England enjoyed a warmer summer climate than since that period. It is sufficiently apparent that, at one time, vineyards were very common in England; and that wine, in very considerable quantity, was made from them. Tacitus states, that vineyards were planted by the Romans in Britain; and Holinshed quotes the permission given by Probus to the natives to cultivate the vine, and make wine from it. The testimony of Bede—the old notices of tythe on wine which were common in Kent, Surrey and other southern countries—the records of suits in the eclesiastical courts—the inclosed patches of ground attached to numerous abbeys, which still bear the name of vineyards—the plot of ground called East Smithfield, which was converted into a vineyard, and held by four successive constables of the Tower, in the reigns of Rufus, Henry and Stephen, " to their great emolument and profit,' seem to remove all doubt on this question. The Isle of Ely was named, in the earlier time of the Normans 'Ile de Vignes,' the bishop of which received three or four tons of wine yearly for his tenth. So late as the reign of Richard the II. the little park at Windsor was appropriated for a vineyard, for the use of the castle: and William of Malmesbury asserts that the vale of Gloucester produced in the twelfth century as good wine as many of the provinces of France.

To us a prospect far more gloomy than the mere loss of wine had begun to present itself by the increasing chillness of our summer months. It is too well known that there was not sufficient warmth in the summer of 1816 to ripen the grain; and it is generally thought, that if the ten or twelve days of hot weather at the end of June last had not occurred, most of the corn must have perished. From these melancholy prospects, however, we feel ourselves considerably relieved. We think it is not unreasonable to presume that our summer climate (and winter too, when the wind blows from the western quarter) may henceforward improve; for though we are aware that the changes of temperature depend on a variety of causes, yet the single effect of an atmosphere chilled and condensed over a surface of at least 50,000 square miles of ice, rushing directly upon the British islands from the westward may have equalled all the rest in its diminishing power.

Teams Wanted.

WANTED, a number of Teams to haul Iron from the Juniata Iron Works to Pittsburgh, for which 70 dollars per ton carriage will be given—Apply at the *Rolling Mill*.
Pittsburgh, June 11, 1818.

BOSLER & CO.

Have just received and offer for Sale on moderate terms, an extensive assortment of

IRONWARE & GROCERIES,

SUCH AS,

WALDRON'S prime corn and grass scythes,
Mouse-hole anvils,
German scythes,
Straw-knives,
Bright and black vices,
Whetstones,
English, Crowley, and blister steel,
Country blister, German, Swedish & cast steel,
6d, 8d, and 10d wrought nails,
Shovels, spades, kitchen shovels, tongs and pokers,
American sheet iron, single, double, and treble,
Spinning wheel irons,
Ketland gun locks,
Iron and brass top coffee mills,
Handsaws,
Frying pans,
Patent tea-kettles,
Bed screws,
Wood screws,
Bench vices,
Knives,
Butt hinges,
Files,

COFFEE in bags and barrels.
LOAF AND LUMP SUGAR
Young Hyson and Gunpowder Teas in small boxes.

Chocolate,
Muscatel raisins,
Pepper,
Ginger,
Mustard,
Figs in drums and boxes.

WINDSOR, PALM AND VARIEGATED SOAP IN SMALL BOXES.
TANNERS AND LINSEED OIL.
SPANISH CIGARS, & PIPES by the box.
QUEENSWARE in small crates, well assorted for country stores.
Also, always for Sale,

Castings of every description.

Plough Irons, Axes, Scale Beams, and all kinds of Edge Tools and Iron Ware.

Juniata barr iron,
Pig, barr, & sheet lead,
Shot,
Cut nails of all sizes,
Still cocks,
Mounting,
Copper rivits.

WINDOW, GREEN AND FLINT GLASS, assorted in boxes.

Rosin soap,
Copperas,
Writing paper,
Bonnet & Fullers boards.

They continue to keep a

Commission Warehouse,

for storing, forwarding, purchasing and selling all kinds of *Produce* and *Merchandize*.
Pittsburgh, March 28, 1818. 1awtf

Miller and Wilson,

At their Store in Wood between Front and Water Streets,
HAVE FOR SALE,

JUNIATA BAR IRON,
Rolled ditto,
Nail and Deck Rods,
Crowley & Blister Steel,
Sprigs, hinges & screws,
Spinning-wheel Irons,
Trace and Log chains,
Patent beams and Steelyards,
Axes, hoes, shovels and Spades,
Shingling hatchets, and claw-hammers,
Drawing-knives & Gridirons,
Ladles, skimmers, and flesh-forks,
Carpenter's adze',
Plough Irons,
Cow-bells,
Castings, assorted,
Pittsburgh & Kentucky Manufac. Tobacco,
Spanish and country Segars,
Rappee & Scotch Snuff,
Rosin soap and candles,
Powder, Shot and Lead,
Earthen & Queensware,
Whiskey, Gin and Cherry-bounce,
Allspice, pepper & nutmegs,
Copperas, rosin, indigo,
Cheese, bacon and Venison hams,
Mackarel, shad and Herring,
Bed cords and Plough lines,
Rigging, fishing, chalk lines, etc. etc.

Tea, Coffee, Lump and N. O. Sugar.
Cut and Hammer'd Nails,
Coffee mills,
Curry combs,
Window glass,
Screw augers.
Pittsburgh, February 28, 1818.——1awtf.

To the Independent Electors of Allegheny County.

Fellow Citizens,

I BEG leave to offer myself a Candidate for the Office of COUNTY COMMISSIONER, at the ensuing General Election. Should I be elected, the public at large may rest assured of my paying strict attention to the duties of the Office, and of preventing as far as lies in my power, any useless expenditure of the public money, either for new Jail, Court House or Penitentiary.

ROBERT MAGEE.

May 27, 1818.

PITTSBURGH.

Friday Morning, June 12.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We must inform those gentlemen who occasionally honour us with their lucubrations, that no apprentices are placed with us, for the purpose of learning the art of printing, and not that of transcribing *illegible* manuscript, as Lady Morgan does. We are perfectly acquainted with the fact, that bad writing is a proof of genius, but at the same time we must request our correspondents, no matter how *inelegantly* they may form their letters, to make them resemble those which are usually taught in country schools. If not, we must deprive the world of their labours, and send our boys to Amalfi, or to the Pyramids to read a lesson. We furthermore recommend to them a piece of advice, which in our younger days was frequently and *forcibly impressed* on us.

"*Mind your stops.*"

Tremendous Hail Storm.

On Sunday evening the 7th inst. one of the most violent wind and hail storms which has ever been witnessed in this country, passed through the vicinity of Pittsburgh. A part of its force was felt in this place, where many windows were much injured. The hail stones fell in some places as large as walnuts. The wind was, however, not violent here, but is represented to have been most terrific a few miles to the north. A gentleman of undoubted veracity authorizes us to state, that he measured a lump of ice eight inches in circumference. The farm, within the influence of the storm, has been dreadfully cut down, and several houses and barns have been unroofed. We subjoin a letter from a respectable citizen of Plumb township, 18 miles from Pittsburgh, on this subject.

Puckety, 9th June, 1818.

DEAR SIR,

A dreadful tornado passed about half a mile south of my house, on the 7th inst. about 3 o'clock, P. M. Its direction was from west to east. Its fury destroyed every thing within the range of its influence, which was about half a mile, from north to south. It overset houses, barns and fences, and I think nine-tenths of all the timber. I have heard of its progress for 12 miles, in which distance twelve dwelling houses and as many barns have been destroyed. I have not heard of any lives being lost. My neighbour James M'Elvey had his thigh broken, and several others were much bruised from falling houses. Many cattle have been killed.

Our eastern papers have been so barren of incident latterly, that without the aid of an occasional murder, robbery, or hail storm, we poor Editors must have been reduced to a serious dilemma. If something to satisfy the curiosity or gratify the taste of our readers is not presented in every number, we are abused for dullness, or laughed at for stupidity. Indeed, we are sometimes almost disposed to regret the exile of the ex-emperor of France. While he remained at the head of the French government, he kept the neighbouring powers alive, and furnished ample food for speculation and wonder. But since his *cousins*, the *legitimates*, have been so uncousin-like, as to send him to that *tramarine*, if not *tramontane* place, St. Helena, Europe appears to have lost a great portion of its interest. The gem that attracted the gaze of the world, has dropped from her diadem. We therefore beg our *gentle readers* to ascribe our uninterestingness, not to our want of industry, but to the cursed pressure of the times, which not only has rendered money scarce, but has actually *created* a *dearth* of news. The fact is, that the different powers of Europe appear to be so much taken up with their own concerns, that they hardly are heard of out of their own country.—France, which was so lately the centre of interest, has been reduced to the last extremity, by supporting what was termed the cautionary army. As long as this oppressive engine is kept in the kingdom, a spirit of faction may be in some measure suppressed; but it is certainly a most impolitic plan to be pursued by the friends of the Bourbons. If the people of France can presume that Louis the 18th wishes this army to remain, his popularity must be destroyed Ferdinand is attempting to raise a fleet for the purpose of checking the revolution in S. America; but his mind is so narrow that it is impossible that he ever can realize any plan which will place him in a situation of respectability. If his reign turns out to be a long one, the colonies must be free. We know very little of Portugal. The son of the king of the Netherlands, the prince of Orange, has kept his father's court in *hot water* for some time, but the thing appears to be conciliated, and they are going on pretty well. Bernadotte has at length ascended the throne of Sweden, but his situation is very precarious; the Swedes love him as a *man*, but they cannot bear the idea of having for their king a soldier of Napoleon, and a foreigner. The legitimates view him with jealousy, likewise. The Pope refuses to crown Louis 18th from principle, having already performed that office for Napoleon; however, a little of Napoleon's discipline, would induce him to relent. As to the rest of the continental powers, we presume they are restoring the ancient order of things, which that political tempest, the French revolution had so completely deranged. England, that government that never sleeps, during the present tranquility in Europe, is employing her leisure hours, in extending her conquests in the East Indies. Russia—but when we turn to this power, our anticipations are bewildered in their own magnitude. If Alexander possessed the political sagacity of a Castlereagh, and the exemption from moral ties of his late friend Napoleon, joined to his own genius and courage, it is impossible to say at what point his conquests would stop. With an empire extending from one side of Asia to the other, and running into the heart of Europe—we might be almost justified in applying to him the hyperbolical compliment of Virgil.

Oceano imperium, famam terminat astris.

He at present however is devoting much attention to internal improvement, an object, which properly pursued constitutes the real glory of a country. America—but we must take another opportunity of indulging our prophetic spirits on this pleasing subject.

A most melancholy accident happened on Saturday the 6th inst. at Hamilton-Hall, the seat of Mr. Von Bonnhorst.—One of the labourers of Mr. V. B. despatched an indented boy, who was assisting him, for a cart to carry home some pea-brush, which they had been cutting. The boy, in opposition to the advice of the man, put a horse in the cart, which, although in other respects very gentle, would never go in shafts. The unfortunate youth, however remained obstinate, and insisted upon making the experiment, but no sooner had he mounted than the unruly animal rushed forward and upset the cart, without injuring him. But as soon as it was righted, the poor lad, deaf to the remonstrances of his fellow labourer, mounted again, and instantly the horse broke from the hands of the man, who clung to him as long as he was able, and dashing down a descent, the unlucky boy was pitched from his seat, and when the man came up, the horse was lying on him. Assistance was immediately called, and every thing done, that medical aid, or the tenderest solicitude on the part of Mr. Von Bonnhorst, could effect; but all in vain, he died in about 16 hours, exhibiting the most uncommon symptons during the whole time. It is probable that there was a concussion of the brain, with much other internal injury, as the whole weight of the horse rested on the head and breast of the boy. Mr. Von Bonnhorst's feelings on the occasion, are most acute, as he was much attached to him.

Summer has at length pushed the tardy spring from the stage, and to her must we look for those pleasures, that this last has denied us. Summer is the happy season, when a benevolent God pours upon every creature, the blessings of his exhaustless treasury. Nature, after having revived us with the charms of spring, is indefatigable during the summer, in satisfying our senses, in supplying us with food, in indulging our wants, and in awakening in our hearts, sentiments of gratitude.

In obedience to the secret laws of nature the fruits of the earth spring from her bosom; fruits which after having, in their infant state, gratified our sight, are in the end, gathered and preserved for our support. The flowers of the fields offer to our senses, the most delightful diversity; we admire the splendour of their dress, and the richness and inexhaustible variety of their species. What diversity, what beauty do we not behold in the vegetable kingdom, from the lowly moss, to the the lofty oak! Let the eye travel from one object to another, still the sight is never surfeited. Climb our highest hills, descend into the deepest vallies, and still new beauties present themselves. If we lift our eyes to heaven they are met by the celestial azure of the firmament, if we cast them towards the earth, they rest on the lovely green that adorns it.

But creation present subjects still more interesting to the intellects, than to the senses. The mind discovers beauty, where these cannot reach. It perceives in every object, the creator of all things, the source of life, and the author of every good. Yes, adorable Being! We behold thee in every created thing. If our looks are turned towards heaven, the sun, the moon and every star proclaim "thy handy work." When we inhale the balsamic perfume of flowers, the sensation we experience tells us, that a wise power has imparted this quality. When we indulge ourselves with delicious fruit, we feel the strongest manifestation of thy bounty. Whilst we believe ourselves occupied by objects of the senses, we rise imperceptibly towards a subject the most sublime. Whilst we think that our thoughts are fixed on things of this earth, insensibly they mount to heaven, and are lost in the abyss of eternity!

We this day present our readers with an article from the Quarterly Review, on the subject of Polar Ice. As this work is seen but by few in the western country, and as the extract serves to solve all the difficulties respecting our altered seasons, we trust that its length will not prevent its being generally read.

The British government have offered the agents of the American colonization society a territory on the coast of Africa for the purposes which the latter have in contemplation. *Vir. Pa.*

CANADA SYMPTOMS.

Several of the Upper towns have chosen Delegates to meet in Provincial Congress, the present month, for the redress of grievances; and have voted to pay the volunteer tax to defray expenses. *Robert Gourly* continues to be the *Otis* of the day; and it would seem that the seeds of revolution were germinating.—Whether the new Rulers for Canada appointed in England, who are of fighting families, will succeed in checking this growth, time must develope.

Bost. Cent.

Detroit May 29.

On Thursday the 21st inst. a party of about twelve soldiers found means to leave the cantonment and pass the sentinels. They proceeded to a place about three miles below this city, where were encamped a small body of Indians, with their wives and children, who had come for the purpose of trading, and who had sugar, peltries, &c. to the amount of two or three hundred dollars. The soldiers, whose object was plunder, commenced the attack, as we are informed, by knocking down and beating the Indians, a few of whom resisted; and in the contest one soldier was dangerously wounded, and a few slightly, with their knives—and some of the Indians were severely wounded, but not dangerously. The soldiers, as we learn, succeeded in taking from them almost the whole of their trading articles.

We learn that the soldiers engaged in the outrage upon the Indians on the 21st have been identified, and that a court martial is now sitting to try them and award the punishment merited by their unsoldier-like & criminal conduct.—The affair of which they are about to suffer will no doubt lead to the adoption of such rigorous and salutary camp regulations, as will in future prevent a repetition of similar disgraceful transactions.

LONDON, April 18.

A curious dispute has arisen respecting the possession of the remains of the venerated patriot, General Kosciusko. The Prince Tablonowsky arrived at Soleure the 16th ult. in order to claim the body, for the purpose of its receiving funeral honors in Poland, when the General's executor unexpectedly protested against the removal, alleging that Kosciusko had expressly desired to be buried with simplicity, and had chosen Switzerland for the interment of his remains. Thus the affair appears to rest for the present.

Yesterday, William Wood, an accomplice in the Mail Robbery, before the fact, was tried before the Circuit Court of the United States. The trial commenced at ten o'clock, and continued until half past three o'clock, when the jury retired, and at half past 6 o'clock in the afternoon, they brought in a verdict of GUILTY. The punishment is the same as that of the principals convicted at Baltimore—*death.*

Franklin Gaz.

Emigration.—We learn that a gentleman has lately arrived in this city from England, whose object is to settle in the Illinois territory—that his family and settlers brought over with him amount to 51 persons—that he has furnished himself with agricultural instruments, seeds of various kinds, some cows, sheeep and hogs, for breeding, and about one hundred thousand pounds sterling in money. This is doing business to a great national as well as individual profit; and if gentlemen of fortune and enterprize will emigrate in the same manner, our western states will shortly be the most flourishing part of the world.

N. Y. D. Adt.

The Winyaw Intel. of Georgetown, S. C. asserts, that a planter in that neighbourhood realized 100,000 dollars from his crop of rice the last year.

A court of inquiry is called to investigate the conduct of capt. Wright, who led his troops to the destruction of the Chehaw town.

HONORABLE RECORD.

It is said, a very large proportion of the veteran claimants of military pensions under the late law of the United States are of Massachusetts. Very probable.—Of 283,137 men, regulars and militia engaged in the glorious war of Independence, 83,162 were furnished by Massachusetts, making nearly three-tenths of the whole army.—*Bos. Cent.*

TO LET

That commodious two story brick House,

SITUATE on the corner of Front and Ferry streets, lately occupied by John I Scull.

Possession given immediately—Apply to

ROBERT SIMPSON.

June 12.

James S. Craft,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

HAS opened his office in Third, the first door above Wood street, where he will attend to business in the line of his profession.

BUTLER & LAMBDIN,

Continue their

Book and Job

PRINTING OFFICE,

Where will be printed with the utmost despatch

BOOKS, MAGAZINES AND PAMPHLETS.

Mercantile Blanks;

SUCH AS

Cheeks, Receipts, Bills of lading, Bills of parcels, Due-bills, &c.

Law Blanks.

Judgements and common Bonds, Deeds, Leases, Declarations, Protests, &c.

Magistrates' & Aldermans' Blanks.

Summons's, Scieri Facias, Commitments, Indentures, Warrants, Executions, Rules of Refference &c. for the city and counties.

HAND-BILLS, CIRCULARS, ADVERTISEMENTS, CARDS,

Together with every other description of Book and Job Printing.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

Baltimore

NEW MASONIC HALL

LOTTERY.

Commenced drawing the 30th of May.

SPLENDID SCHEME.

1	PRIZE	of	$50,000
1	Prize	of	25,000
1	Prize	of	20,000
1	Prize	of	10,000
2	Prizes	of	5,000
10	Prizes	of	1,000
20	Prizes	of	500
75	Prizes	of	100
150	Prizes	of	50
6000	Prizes	of	25

6261 Prizes
8739 Blanks

15000 Tickets only.

Not one and a half Blanks to a Prize.

This sheeme presents more flattering advantages to the purchasers of tickets, than any other which has hitherto been offered to the public.

PRESENT PRICE OF

Tickets $25, and Shares in proportion

ORDERS RECEIVED AT

J. TOWNES'

Lottery and Exchange Office, corner of Third and Wood streets, Pittsburgh,

☞ Prize tickets and foreign bank notes taken in payment.

June 12. 6

Lost,

ON Monday evening last, a couple of GOLD SEALS attatched to a piece of GOLD CHAIN. Any person leaving information of them shall receive a reward of five dollars.

May 12, 1818.

ORMSBY AND DOANE,

HAVE FOR SALE

100 bls. Prime N. O. Sugar,
150 kegs Tobacco,
2 bales Prime Cotton;

JUNIATA IRON, | ROUGH STEEL.

A handsome assortment of Fresh Castings, &c.

June 12, 1818.

C. Latshaw and Leech,

HAVE FOR SALE AT THEIR WAREHOUSE,

Corner of Smithfield and Second streets,

SHOVELS & spades, Amer. Man. sup. quality,
Anvils and Vices,
Pig Lead,
Young Hyson Tea,
Spanish Hides.
Flaxseed Oil,
Calf and sheep skins.
Window Glass,
Sickles,
Tobacco,

Also, an assortment of

GROCERIES, *viz.*

Green coffee in barrels,
Lump sugar,
Alspice,
Pepper,
Allum,
Almonds.
Spanish segars,
4th proof Jam. spirits,
Cogniac Brandy,
Rice,
Chocolate,
Raisins in boxes,
Cod Fish,
Corks.

Conemaugh Salt.

Ditto Refined for Table use.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1818.

I will Sell,

ON reasonable terms, Lot No. 31, containing 6 acres, on the bank of the Allegheny river, below and adjoining a lot of William Robinson—also, Lot No. 30, containing 9 acres, adjoining the above. A Lot in the town of Allegheny, on Beaver street, adjoining Thomas Semple—and a Lot in Mechanics' Retreat, near the town of Allegheny.

For the above property, or any part of it, I will take *Stock* of the *Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank* of Pittsburgh, in payment.

JOHN SCULL.

Pittsburgh, June 12.

FRESH GOODS.

The Subscribers have just received at their Store corner of Market and Second Streets,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

Dry Goods,

Suitable to the season, which they offer for sale at the lowest prices wholesale or retail;

ALSO,

Roll'd bar Iron,
Turkey Figs in boxes,
Spanish Cigars—Scotch Snuff?
Y. Hyson Tea—Waldrons' Scythes, &c. &c.

THOMAS G. LEA & CO.

June 12, 1818.——8t

TWO FIRST RATE

Journeymen Pressmen,

of good character, wanted. Apply to

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1818.

Pittsburgh Prices Current.

Corrected weekly for the Gazette.

ARTICLES.	*From*	*D.*	*C.*	*o*	*D.*	*C.*
ALE,	doz.	3				
Ashes pot,	lb.		6¼			
—— pearl,			8			
Anchors,			25			
Bacon, Kentucky,			12½			
—— country,			12½			
Bottles,	groce	18				
Bread, crackers,	cwt.	7				
—— pilot,		5			6	
Butter,	lb.		15		20	
Candles, mould, tallow,			25			
—— dipt,			20			
Castings assorted,	ton	120			125	
Cheese,	lb.		12½			
Coffee,			35		37½	
Cotton,			35			
Cordage,			12½		16	
Cider,	bbl.	2	50		3	
Cloth, Steub. sup.	yard	8			11	
—— do. com.		5	50			
—— Pitts. sup.		7	50		9	
—— do. com.		4	50			
—— country,						
Clover seed	bush.	10				
Feathers,	lb.		62½			
Flax, clean,			12½		15	
—— seed,	bush.		62½			
Flour, wheat, sup.	bbl.	5			5	50
—— com.		4			4	50
—— rye,	cwt.					
—— corn meal,		1	50		1	75
Fur, Beaver,	lb.	3			4	
Glass, Pitt. 8 by 10	box	12				
man. 100 10 by 12		13				
sq. feet. 12 by 14		14				
Grain, wheat,	bush		75		87½	
—— rye			50			
—— barley,			75			
—— corn,			50		62½	
—— oats,			33		37½	
Glue,	lb.		25		30	
Gunpowder,			45		50	
Iron, Juniata,	ton	200			210	
—— Monongahela,		180				
—— hoop, large,		235			240	
—— do. small,		250				
—— sheet, Amer.	lb.		20			
—— do. foreign,			22			
Lead, pig,			7			
—— bar,			9			
—— red,						
—— white, dry			19			
—— ground in oil,	cwt.	22				
Lumber, boards, pine,	100f.		75		1	75
—— do. oak,		1			2	50
Leather, soal, Spanish,			38		40	
—— do. country,	lb.		31		33½	
—— upper,	side		3		3	50
Nails, all sizes, cut,	lb.		15		19	
—— wrought,			22		25	
—— spikes						
Oil linseed,	gal.	1				
—— fish	bbl.	40				
Pork,		20				
Porter, bottled,	doz.	3				
—— barrell,		9				
Plaster of Paris,	ton					
Pipes,	groce	5				
Paper, writing, No. 1,	ream	4	50			
—— do. 2,		4				
—— do. 3,		3	50			
—— printing demy,		3				
—— do. medium.		3	50			
—— do. royal,		4				
—— do. sup. royal,		4	50			
Peach, Brandy.	gal.		75			
Salt, Connemaugh,	bbl.	8				
—— Lake,		8	50			
—— Kenhawa,		7				
Segars, Spanish,	box	10			16	
—— American,	1000	2	50			
Shot, all sizes,	lb.		11			
Skin, Deer,			16			
—— muskrat,	skin		22		25	
—— racoon,			40		50	
Steel, Crowley,	fag.	30			35	
—— American,		23			25	
—— German,		25				
—— blistered,	cwt.	17				
Soap, white,	lb.		15			
—— rosin,			15			
Sugar, N. Orleans.			20			
—— country,			16			
—— loaf,			34			
—— lump,			32			
Spanish brown, dry,	cwt.	6				
Salt Petre, crude,			20		25	
—— refined,			33		37½	
Shingles, pine, joint,	1000					
—— oak, lap,						
Staves, hogshead,						
—— barrel,						
Tallow,			12½		15	
Tobacco, Kentucky,			15		18	
—— Pittsburgh			23		25	
—— leaf,			7		8	
Tin, in boxes,	box	23			25	
—— block,	lb.		30			
Wool, Merino, clean,			40		62½	
—— fine						
—— half breed,						
—— quarter,						
—— common, clean,			30		37½	
—— fleece,						
Wax, bees,			25			
Whiskey, rye,	gal.		45			

FRESH PROVISION MARKET.

Beef,	lb.	8	10
Pork,		8	10
Veal,		8	10
Mutton,		8	10
Turkeys,	piece	75	1 75
Ducks	pair	50	75
Chickens,		37½	50
Butter,	lb.	25	31¼
Eggs,	doz.	12½	18¾
Fish,	lb.	12½	18¾

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late John Poyntz, deceased, are requested to make payment to Christy Magee, on or before the 10th day of July, as no further indulgence can be given. Those neglecting will find their accounts in the hands of *Robert Graham* for collection.

Mary Poyntz, Admx.
Christy Magee, } *Admrs.*
Joseph Barclay, }

June 12, 1818.——4t

A small black MARE with

saddle, bridle and saddlebags on her, was apprehended on Monday evening last, at a farm of mine half a mile east of Birmingham

The owner can have his property on application to me in Pittsburgh, or the farmer on the place, (second house above Birmingham.)

O. ORMSBY.

June 12, 1818.

SELECTED.

The sweet and touching lines, that follow, must reach every heart, not callous to the touch of sympathy.

From the Monthly Review, Oct. 1817.

ODE TO MEMORY.

By Henry Neele.

"Man giveth up the ghost, and where is he?"
JOB v.

And where is he? not by the side
Whose every want he loved to tend;
Not o'er those valleys wandering wide,
Where, sweetly lost, he oft would wend;
That form belov'd he marks no more,
Those scenes admired no more shall see,
Those scenes are lovely as before,
And she as fair;—but where is he!

No, no, the radiance is not dim,
That used to gild his favorite hill,
The pleasures that were dear to him,
Are dear to life and nature still;
But, ah! his home is not as fair,
Neglected must his gardens be,
The lilies droop and wither there,
And seem to whisper, "where is he?"

His was the pomp, the crowded hall,
But where is now this proud display?
His riches, honour, pleasures, all
Desire could frame; but where are they?
And he, as some tall rock that stands
Protected by the circling sea,
Surrounded by admiring bands,
Seem'd proudly strong—and where is he?

The church-yard bears an added stone,
The fire-side shows an empty chair,
Here sadness dwells and weeps alone,
And death displays his banner there;
The life is gone, the breath has fled,
And what has been no more shall be;
The well-known form, the welcome tread,
Oh! where are they and where is he?

From the "Olio" of a desultory Reader.

The inventor of parachutes, was John Baptiste Dante of Perugia, who used to make experiments on the art of flying, by the side of Lake Thrasimene, and who many times succeeded in sailing from a rock through the air, to a considerable distance. After falling many times into the water, he attempted on the marriage of count Bartolomew Alviani, to exhibit his skill, over land; and threw himself in a feathered garb, and with spreading wings, off the pinnacle of the church. But alas! his parachute lost its balance, he fell on the ground, and broke his thigh. It was some triumph for science that he did not die on the spot. Pity excited interest in his behalf. He was invited to Venice, as professor of mathematics, and died there at 40 years of age.

In the Gentleman's Magazine, 25 February 1788, is the following letter, on the subject of that most popular work, Robinson Crusoe.

MR. URBAN,

In the course of a late conversation with a nobleman of the first consequence and information in this kingdom, he assured me that Mr. B. Holloway, of Middleton Stony, assured him, some time ago, that he knew for fact, that the celebrated romance of Robinson Crusoe, was really written by the Earl of Oxford, when confined in the tower of London: that his lordship gave the manuscript to Daniel De Foe, who frequently visited him, during his confinement; and that De Foe having afterwards added the second volume, published the whole, as his own prodroduction." W. W.

Geo. Miltenberger,

HAS for sale at his store in Front street, next door to the Post office a quantity of

STILLS

OF DIFFERENT SIZES,

Copper, Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Sheet Iron and Spelter,
Brash, Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Spelter Solder,
Bell metal Wash, and Stew Kettles,	Block Tin,
Sheet Brass and Sheet Copper,	Tin Plate by the box,
	Still Cocks and Rivits,
	Gun and Rifle mounting
	Bells of all sizes and kinds.

An assortment of Tin Ware.

Castings made in Brass of every description.
An assortment of Copper Tea Kettles,

COPPER AND SHEET IRON WORK

made of all descriptions, at the shortest notice.

Any of the above articles sold on the lowest and most accommodating terms.

N. B. FOR SALE a good two horse WAGGON.

Kentucky & Ohio Hotel,

Corner of Front and Market streets.

TRAVELLERS and others are respectfully informed that the establishment above mentioned, is continued by Mrs. KERR, widow of the late John Kerr.

Careful and attentive house servants and hostlers have been provided, and every attention will be paid to the accommodation of those calling.

Pittsburgh, May 18, 1818. tf

Modelena Osthoff,

WIDOW of the late *A. Osthoff*, deceased, returns her grateful acknowledgments to the public for the favours shewn to her late husband, and begs leave to inform the citizens of Pittsburgh and its vicinity, that she intends carrying on the business in all its branches, at the old stand in Diamond alley, where she has on hand a great variety of

Plate and Jewellery.

May 27.

All persons indebted to the estate of *A. Osthoff*, deceased, are requested to call with the widow and settle their accounts before the first of July next, as no further indulgence will be given.

INFORMATION WANTED.

GEORGE FOSSE EHLER requests information of his wife GERTROUT, who arrived with him in Philadelphia, in August last, and there engaged with a western merchant to serve him one year for transporting himself and family to the western country, but being taken dangerously ill of a fever at Loudon, Franklin county, Penn.—his wife and three children proceeded on with the waggons. At this place he was confined by sickness for three months, and has ever since been engaged in discharging the heavy expences incurred by it. But not being in possession of the name or place of residence of the merchants, other than, that he lived 300 miles below Pittsburgh, in the state of Ohio, he particularly requests the merchant to send him the requisite information by directing a letter to him at Pittsburgh, Pa. Feb. 18.

Just Published,

THE CARPENTERS NEW GUIDE

BY

PETER NICHOLSON.

BEING a complete book of lines for carpentry and joinery, treating fully on practical Geometry, soffits, brick and plaster grims, niches of every description, sky-lights, lines for roofs and domes, with a great variety of designs roofs, trussed girders, floors, domes, bridges &c. stair-cases, and hand-rails of various constructions, angle-bars for shop fronts, and raking mouldings, with many other things entirely new; the whole founded on true geometrical principles, the theory and practice well explained and fully exemplified, on 84 copper plates: including some observations, and calculations on the strength of timber.—First American, from the sixth London Edition, correted and enlarged.

Price *EIGHT DOLLARS.*

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN.

Pittsburgh, May 26.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of JANUARY, WINANS & JANUARY, is this day dissolved by mutual consent; those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to *Samuel January, Senr. & Co.* by whom the Storage and Commission business will be transacted in future.

Those having claims against said firm will apply as above.

SAMUEL JANUARY, *Senr.*
MATTHIAS WINANS,
SAMUEL A. JANUARY.

Maysville, April 18, 1818.——tf

Anshutz & Rahm,

HAVE

Removed

TO the House lately occupied by Messrs. ALLEN & GRANT

They have for sale, a handsome assortment of

Juniata Bar, & Roll'd Iron, NAILS,

CROWLY AND BLISTERED STEEL,

IRON WARE,

Of different kinds, Axes, Hoes, Plough-Irons, &c.

A LARGE SUPPLY OF KENTUCKY

Tobacco,

OF A GOOD QUALITY.

Geneva Window Glass,

BAR LEAD,

30,000 lbs. Shot, assorted,

ALSO

20 bbls. prime Country Sugar

Pittsburgh, April 17, 1818.——2awtf

Monongahela Bridge.

THE Stockholders for erecting a bridge over the Monongahela river, opposite Pittsburgh, are required to pay the Treasurer on each share of said stock FIVE Dollars on or before the 15th day of May next—being the fifth and last instalment.

By order of the Board of Managers.

JOHN THAW, Treasurer.

Extract from the Act of Incorporation.

Section 7.

Be it enacted &c. That if any Stockholder after thirty days notice in the public newspapers; printed in Pittsburgh, Washington, Union-Town and Greensburgh, of the times and places appointed for the payment of any proportion, dividend or instalment of the capital stock still due on each share, shall neglect to pay the same for the space of thirty days after the day whereon the same shall be appointed to be paid, every stockholder shall in addition to the instalment so called for, pay at the rate of five per cent per month for every month delay of such payment and if the same and the said additional penalties tshall remain unpaid so long that theaccumulated penalties shall become equal to the sum accu ready paid on such share, the same shall become forfeited to the company and may be sold under the direction of the President and managers or a majority of a quoram of them, at any of their meeting of transacting the business of the company—the order for that pupose being first entered in the minute book by the clerk of such meeting.

The Board of Managers at a meeting held the 4th of April, 1818, passed the following Resolution, and directed the same to be published.

RESOLVED—That those stockholders who have not paid the instalments heretofore called for, if they meet the payments now due with interest thereon, on or before the 15th day of May next, the same will be received.

And all the Shares on which such payments are *not* paid by that time, shall and will be forfeited or placed in suit for recovery, as the Board may then judge for the interest of the company.

Pittsburgh, April 14, 1818.—— 2m

Just received by the subscriber an additional supply of

PRINTED MUSIC,

Consisting of the latest and most fashionable Airs and Waltzes; ruled Music Paper;

A new and complete Elementary System for the Piano Forte; and

INSTRUCTIONS FOR ALMOST EVERY INSTRUMENT.

ALSO,

A few superb French Violins;

AND

Extra fine Italian Guitar and Violin Strings; and a handsome assortment of

Ladies Prunella Shoes.

N. RICHARDSON.

Pittsburgh, May 22, 1818.

N. B. A few sets handsome *French Paper Hangings.*

WOOL CARDING.

THE subscriber informs his customers and the public, that he has put his machine in good repair and will have another about the first of June, so calculated with their fineness to card full-blood merino and other fine wool, if well cleansed and in good order. Customers may expect to have their work done in the best manner and without delay, at the usual prices, and on as reasonable terms as others will do it. Lard or oil will be found if requested. No wool should be greased before it is brought to the machine. Oil is best for merino wool, as it will card much better. For cleansing merino wool take two parts urine, at least six weeks old, the other soft water, made a little more than blood-warm; then the wool put in and remain twenty minutes, with some stirring; then rince in soft water and handled as little as possible with the hand, this liquor will answer to scour one hundred pound or more, by adding fresh liquor, as it wastes in the same proportion, this is the best way to scour merino wool.

LEVI PRESCOTT.

N. B. On hand a quantity of *English comb plate*, for carding machines; also, Standley and Bulkley's *shearing machines*, preferred by factories before hand-shears, at his factory on the west branch of saw-mill run, three miles from Pittsburgh.

St. Clair township, May 26th 1818. 3t.

Take Notice.

WHEREAS I purchased a Tract of Land from William Deal, Junior, and Harriet his wife, Mary Deal and John Deal, which they covenanted to contain 330 acres—and which, the said William Deal, Junior, and others covenanted to warrant and defend against all persons; and whereas a part of said land is owned by persons claiming by prior title to that under which said William Deal and others claim; and whereas I executed three bonds to Wm. Deal, Jr. in part payment of the consideration money, for $500 each, one payable the 15th day of April last—one payable a year thereafter, and the other, two years thereafter. I hereby give notice to all persons not to take an assignment of said bonds at their nominal or apparent value, as I will claim an offset against the bond first mentioned of the sums already paid beyond the proper proportion for said land—also, a deduction from the other bonds, in proportion to the land held by prior and better titles.

FREDERICK NULIG.

May 22, 1818. 6w

WM. EICHBAUM, Jr.

(Second, between Market and Wood streets)

HAS JUST RECEIVED AN ADDITIONAL SUPPLY OF

BOOKS,

Among which are the following:

FRANCE, by Lady Morgan—Federalist, by Hamilton—Jay and Madison, handsome edition—Adelaide, a novel by a lady of Philadelphia—Gentlemen's pocket Almanacks for 1818—Tales of my Landlord—Burn's Poems—Hutton's Mathematicks—Johnson's and Walker's Dictionary, large and small—Thomas's Practice—Family and Pocket Bible—Surveyors cases of instruments—Instructions for the Flute and Violin, besides a variety of

SCHOOL BOOKS,

In English, Latin, Greek, French and German,

ALSO

Stationary Articles.

W. E. continues to manufacture

Blank Books,

of every description, to any pattern, and of the best materials.

Orders for any thing in his line promptly attended to.

Pittsburgh, January 13, 1818.——1awtf

Copper & Tin Warehouse

WILLIAM KEPNER,

CORNER OF MARKET AND FRONT STREETS, PITTSBURGH,

Has now on hand, and intends keeping a general assortment of

STILLS,

Tin Ware,

FULLERS KETTLES,	WASH KETTLES,
HATTERS DITTO,	BRASS DITTO.

JAPANNED WARE.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable Terms for Cash, or approved paper.

☞ Orders from a distance will be punctually, attended to, and put up on short notice.

Pittsburgh, December 24, 1817.——Ttf

JOB PRINTING.

THE editors of the Gazette, have a complete JOB PRINTING OFFICE, *entirely separate from their newspaper establishment*, which enables them to execute all kinds of Job Printing with facility, neatness and at moderate prices. Those who want.

BLANKS FOR PUBLIC OFFICES,

Commercial and Shipping Blanks,

CIRCULAR LETTERS,

CARDS,

SHOP-KEEPERS BILLS, LABELS,

CATALOGUES OF PUBLIC SALES,

NOTARIAL BLANKS,

And almost every other kind of printing, are requested to call at their newspaper printing office in Fourth street, between Market and Wood streets.

Dupont's Brandywine POWDER.

THE subscribers having been appointed by Messrs. Dupont's agents for the western country, they will always have a regular supply of this Powder, and are enabled to sell it at cost and charges.

BOSLER & CO.

Who have received a quantity of

Prime Feathers.

May 19, 1818. tf

Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of the late Doctor *Nathaniel Bedford*, deceased, are requested to make immediate payment to Mr. James Patterson, of Birmingham, or Doctor Peter Mowry, of Pittsburgh; and all those having demands against said estate, will present them without delay, properly attested, to either of the subscribers.

MARY BEDFORD, Executrix.
PETER MOWRY, } Exec'rs.
JAMES PATTERSON, }

May 20, 1818. tf

FOR SALE BY

Armstrong & Ewing,

At their Wholesale Grocery Store.

Wood street, between First and Second.

Gunpowder, Imperial, Young Hyson & Hyson Skin Teas of the first quality & latest importations.	Keg best Brimstone,
First & Second quality Green Coffee,	Spanish Cigars,
Loaf, Lump, and Brown Sugar,	Kentucky Tobacco,
Chocolate,	Figs in Drums,
Spanish Indigo,	Best Sallad Oil,
Madder, Copperas, Allum,	Fresh Lemons,
Rice & ground Ginger,	Soft shel'd Almonds,
Pepper, Alspice,	Mustard, Starch,
Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon,	Sugar Candy, Rice, &c.
Box Raisins, best muscatell,	L. P. Madeira, do. Teneriffe, Sherry, & Port Wines of first quality.
	Cog. Brandy, 4th proof
	Jamaica Spirits, do.
	Holland Gin,
	Whiskey.

With a general assortment of articles in the above line, which will be disposed of on the lowest terms for cash or approved acceptances.

PROPOSALS

FOR PUBLISHING IN CINCINNATI,

A New Weekly Paper.

The growing wealth and increasing population of the city of Cincinnati, and the thriving state of its commercial interests, have led the subscribers into a belief that an additional Weekly Newspaper would be liberally patronized by her citizens. At the suggestion, therefore, of several of their friends, they have some time since procured the requisite materials for such an establishment, and now solicit the attention of the inhabitants of the place, and those of the surrounding country, to a

PROSPECTUS OF THE

INQUISITOR

AND

Cincinnati Advertiser:

Which it is proposed to publish as soon as a sufficient number of subscribers shall be obtained.

PREPARATORY to the issuing of a public journal, it has been usual with the editors to give an outline of their contemplated plan, and to make an avowal of such of their sentiments and opinions as should characterize their editorial labours.

At a former period, when party contention maintained an ascendency, it seemed a necessary condition that any person assuming the direction of a press, should attach himself to some political sect, and subscribe to its doctrines, whether they all had a foundation in truth or not. Happily, those days have passed away: party dissensions have nearly subsided: and the people have united together in supporting our invaluable republican institutions. Deriving a salutary influence from this spirit of conciliation, the editors are at once free to declare themselves AMERICANS in principle; and lovers of TRUTH—of LIBERTY—and of EQUAL RIGHTS. On these foundations they intend to erect the superstructure of the "Inquisitor."

A free press has been justly considered by all wise men, as the great bulwark of liberty: the sentiment cannot be too highly cherished in the breasts of freemen. Under a conviction, however, that this freedom should have certain bounds and limits, to render it salutary, the conductors of the *Inquisitor* shall ever be slow to enter into personal controversy, or to engage in violent or passionate discussions; because they consider that the welfare of the country will always be better consulted by a rational and deliberate examination of public affairs.

In a time of universal peace and tranquility, like the present, when little is passing abroad to arrest the attention, no subjects can be of more importance to the community than those which relate to our domestic concerns. A considerable portion of this paper, therefore, will be devoted to the dissemination of useful intelligence more immediately connected with the Agriculture—Manufactures—Commerce—& internal improvements of our country.

During the session of the national and state legislatures, it shall be their care to report, as far as practicable, the proceedings of these respective bodies; and they will also endeavour to preserve in their columns, such official documents as shall transpire from our general government, in her foreign relations. With regard to foreign news: when any occurrences of moment shall take place in Europe, it will frequently be in the power of the editors to gain authentic and early intelligence, through the medium o a direct correspondence with London. This advantage, with the aid of the most popular newspapers published in our large commercial cities, will ensure to the reader the utmost accuracy in this department.

Finally: it shall be a chief endeavour of the conductors of this paper to advance the cause of science—of the arts—of our native literature, and belleslettres; and to render their journal interesting and generally useful to the people of the West.

With this brief exposition of their scheme, the editors now submit their proposals to the public; resting on a hope that the undertaking will not be deemed unworthy of encouragement.

THOMAS PENNEY,
EDWARD B. COOKE.

CONDITIONS.

The "Inquisitor" will be printed weekly, on a large super-royal sheet, and an entire new type, at *Three Dollars and Fifty Cents*, per annum—payable in ADVANCE.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the same terms as by the other Cincinnati papers, viz. 12 lines or under, *one dollar* for three insertions; each continuance *twenty-five cents*. Longer advertisements in the same proportion. A liberal deduction from these prices will be made to merchants and others, who may wish to advertise by the year.

Cincinnati, (Ohio,) April, 1818.

☞ Subscriptions to the "INQUISITOR" will be received at the store of R. Patterson & Lambdin, Pittsburgh.

Allegheny County, ss.

R. Patterson & Lambdin,

Have just received

PLUMPTRE'S Tales of Wonder, of Humour, and of Sentiment, 2 vols.

Demetrius, a Russian romance, 2 vols.

Rob Roy, fourth edition, with a glossary, 2 vols.

Vol. 1, is now completed of *Doctor Barton's Vegetable Materia Medica of the United States*, or *Medical Botany*, certainly one of the most beautiful works ever executed. Subscription price $ 12 per volume.

R. P. & L. have purchased the remaining part of the second edition of

Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry,

which they will shortly receive.

Pittsburgh, May 29, 1818.

RODGERS'

Superior Pen-knives,

QUILLS,

Of various qualities,

PORT FOLIOS,

Different sizes, with a general assortment of all kinds of

FANCY STATIONARY:

For sale by

R. PATTERSON & LAMBDIN

Pittsburgh, June 5.

Chair and Cabinet WAREHOUSE

Fourth street, above Wood.—And Second street, near Smithfield,

PITTSBURGH.

Joseph Roseman

Fancy Chair-maker, Ornamentor, Gilder, &c.

AND

ROSEMAN & WRIGHT

Cabinet Makers.

All articles in their line will be furnished at a short notice, and of such workmanship as shall warrant a continuance of custom,

Draughts of new and Fashionable Furniture will be furnished to those wishing such articles.

References to Messrs. Cromwell and Dobbins—Richard Bowen & Co.—Wm. Robinson, Jr.—C. Latshaw—Allen & Grant—Anshutz & Rahm & Co. Commission merchants, Pittsburgh, will be promptly attended to.

January 15, 1818.——1awtf

Office of the Allegheny Bridge Company,

May 28, 1818.

A MEETING of the Stockholders in the Company for erecting a Bridge over the Allegheny River, opposite Pittsburgh, will be held on *Saturday* the 27th June, at 2 o'clock, P. M. at the house of T. CASSILY, for the purpose of electing a *President, Ten Managers, Treasurer,* and *Secretary.*

ALEX. JOHNSTON, Jr. *Treasurer.*

H. Bonnet and Rouaud,

MARKET, BETWEEN SECOND AND THIRD STREETS,

INFORM their customers and others, that they have just received, for this season

a very large assortment of every description of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES, CASSINETT, MOLE SKIN, VELVET, BAIZE, FLANNELS,

Blankets, Bombazetts, Silk, Cotton and Worsted Hosiery, India Muslin, Silk, Imitation and English Shawls,

And a supplement to their usual assortment of

Silk of every kind for dress and bonnets,
Sewing silk cord and Chenills,
Silk, kid and Angola gloves,
Canton, Italian and French crapes,
Silk galoons and ribbonds of all sorts,
Scotch thread, cotton balls, and tapes,
Millinet, wires and trimmings,
Bandannas, flag and fringed handkerchiefs,
Pocket, Madrass, and other ditto,
Calicoes, Dimity and Ginghams,
Irish linnen, shirting and long cloth,
Domestic cotton, and shirting,
Silk, Marseilles and other vesting,
Thread, silk, cotton, and silver lace,
Lace veils and shawls,
Merino, velvet and lace redicule,
Suspenders, webbing and binding,
Pins, bell and plated buttons,
Beads of every sort, and pocket books,
An assortment of real gold JEWELRY,
A few dozen men and woman's Saddles,
Shot of every size,
Lead in pigs,
Best Spanish Cigars.

The above goods have been purchased in such a way as may be sold by the piece as low as any where else for cash or approved notes.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 21, 1817.——tf

THE COMMISSIONERS

APPOINTED in conformity with the act of Assembly providing for the erection of a state Penitentiary, near the town of Allegheny, will receive proposals, until the first day of July next, for furnishing the building materials hereinafter specified, viz:

Building stone, by the perch, to be delivered on the scite, at a place to be designated by the Commissioners.

Stone adapted for hammer dressed, range work, by the perch, to be delivered as before mentioned.

Lime by the bushel, to be delivered in lime houses, to be constructed by the Commissioners for that purpose.

River sand by the bushel, to be delivered at the lime houses.

Twenty inch, white pine joint shingles, by the thousand.

One and one quarter inch pine boards, 10 and 12 feet long, by the hundred feet.

Oak scantling, four by five inches, by the hundred feet running measure.

The shingles, boards and scantling to be delivered near the scite, at such places as shall be designated by the Commissioners.

Brick, by the thousand to be delivered as aforesaid.

Proposals, will also be received for hammer dressed, and plain mason work, by the perch, and for brick work, by the thousand, the workmen furnishing their own attendants.

All materials for scaffolding, will be supplied by the Commissioners.

Persons offering proposals, will name their securities for the performance of their contracts, also the amount of materials to be furnished and the times of delivery.

Proposals will be sealed and addressed to

MAGNUS M. MURRAY,
Clerk of the Commissioners.

Pittsburgh, May 25th 1818. 2awt1sdy.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber, living in Pittsburgh, on the night of the 16th inst. *WILLIAM BRUNTON*, an indented apprentice to the saddling business. I hereby forwarn all persons for their own benefit not to harbour or give employment to said Brunton, as to the bad qualities of both liar and gambler he adds that of a thieving disposition. He is also addicted to swearing. The cloths in his possession when he absconded, not recollected, he being in the habit of purchasing articles of dress without my knowledge, and without any known means, except making too free with my property. He is about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, inclines much forward when walking, rather slim made than otherwise, fair complexion, and talks with fluency. The above reward, but no charges, will be paid to any person who will deliver him to me

JOHN LITTLE.

Pittsburgh, May 25, 1818.